371

The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Volume VIII. SATURDAY, January 24, 1795. Number 439

Printed by JOHN SCULL, *in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I the subscriber, being in Greensburgh, Westmoreland county, on Saturday the 7th of October, happened in company with Isaac Meason, of Fayette county, and the said Meason did then and there propagated a report that I personated myself to be a brother to John Oliphant, of Fayette county; the which I do declare to be false. Conceiving my character materially implicated and in danger of being injured by the report; in vindication of my conduct I procured the underwritten certificate, and delivered a copy thereof to the said Meason, alledging that there was a probability of innocence with me, and knowing that if he was possessed of that goodness of heart which every good citizen is impressed with, he would take as much pains to relieve my character from the impending danger as he did at first to traduce it, which I suggested to him might be done by publishing the certificate above alluded to, but his declining to take the trouble, gives me reason to suppose that calumny was his wish. I have further reason to scruple the veracity of Col. Meason by a report which I understood he circulated in Greensburgh, equally false with the former, and which a moment's reflection on the conversation at Mr. Kirkpatrick's with some gentlemen, might bring to his recollection, but if he should be at a loss, and choose to call upon me for information I am ready to wait on him—and for the present will submit this to him and the public, for their use.

ANDREW OLIPHANT.

Fayette county, 25th Nov. 1794.

I do hereby certify that being in company with Isaac Meason, Esquire, in the house of John Kirkpatrick, of Greensburgh, conversing about the proposed senators, and those that were making interest for John Oliphant, he said that Andrew Oliphant, who was then in town, was a brother to John Oliphant, who was a senator proposed for Fayette county. I said that I thought he was only a cousin, he said he was certain that he was a brother, that he knew the family well. I said it was probable, but if it was so I must have misunderstood the young man himself, for it was from him I got it. I immediately afterwards went up to Mr. Cook's where Mr. Andrew Oliphant was, and asked if I had misunderstood him the evening before when conversing respecting his family connection, for what I had contended with Mr Meason that you were only a cousin to John Oliphant; his answer was that I must have taken him up wrong for that he was a brother to John Oliphant.

WILLIAM TODD.

October 23, 1794.

To whom it may concern.

Whereas a certain Matthew Kelly, who formerly lived in Cumberland valley township, Bedford county, obtained sundry bonds from the subscriber for twenty pounds specie each, as part consideration for a tract of land which the subscriber purchased from the said Kelly and a clear title was to be made by the subscriber for the same, and as the said Kelly hath not complied with his contract, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bonds, as I will not pay them until I receive a title of said place agreeable to

PAUL SEEBS.

October 6, 1794.

December 30th, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

I LAY before you a report made to me by the Secretary of War respecting the frontiers of the United States. The disorders and the great expences which incessantly arise upon the frontiers are of a nature and magnitude to excite the most serious considerations.

I feel a confidence that Congress will devise such constitutional and efficient measures as shall be adequate to the great objects of preserving our treaties with the Indian tribes, and of affording an adequate protecting to our frontiers

Go. WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of War respectfully submits to the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES the following OBSERVATIONS Respecting the Preservation of the Peace with the Indian Tribes with whom the United States have formed Treaties.

TO retrace the conduct of the government of the United States towards the Indian tribes, since the adoption of the constitution, cannot fail to afford satisfaction to every philosophic and humane mind.

A constant solicitude appears to have existed in the Executive and Congress not only to form treaties of peace with the Indians upon principles of justice, but to impart to them all the blessings of civilized life, of which their conditions is susceptible.

That a perseverance in such principles and conduct will reflect permanent honour upon the national character cannot be doubted—At the same time it must be acknowledged that the execution of the good intentions of the public is frequently embarrassed with perplexing considerations.

The desires of too many frontier White people to seize by force or fraud upon the neighbouring Indian lands has been, and still continues to be, an unceasing cause of jealousy and hatred on the part of the Indians, and it would appear upon a calm investigation that until the Indians can be quieted upon this point and rely with confidence upon the protection of their lands by the United States, no well-grounded hope of tranquility can be entertained.

The encroachment of White people is incessantly watched, and in ungarded moments, they are murdered by the Indians. Revenge is sought, and the innocent frontier people are too frequently involved as victims in the cruel contest. This appears to be a principal cause of Indian Wars. That there are exceptions will not be denied. The passion of a young savage for war and fame is too mighty to be restrained by the feeble advice of old men. An adequate police seems to be wanting either to prevent or punish the depredations of the unruly. It would afford a conscious pleasure could the assertion be made on our parts, that we have considered the murder of Indians the same as the murders of Whites and have punished them accordingly. This however is not the case. This irritated passions on account of savage cruelty are generally too keen in the places where trials are had to convict and punish for the killing of an Indian. It is considered as unnecessary to cite instances, although multitudes might be adduced in almost every part of the country from its first settlement to the present time.

In this view of the inability of both parties to keep the peace be correct, it would seem to follow us a just consequence that an adequate remedy ought to be provided for an evil of such magnitude.

It is certainly an evil to be involved in hostilities with tribes of savages, amounting to two or three thousand, as in the case North West of the Ohio. But this evil would be greatly increased were a general Indian war to prevail South of the Ohio; the Indian Warriors of the four Nations in that quarter not being much short of fourteen thousand, not to advert to the combinations which a general Indian War might produce with the European powers, with whom the tribes both North and South of the Ohio are connected.

It seems that our own experiences would demonstrate the propriety of endeavouring to preserve a pacific conduct in preference to a hostile one with the Indian tribes. The United States can get nothing by an Indian war but the risque men, money and reputation. As we are more powerful and more enlightened than they are, this responsibility of national character, that we should treat them with kindness and even liberality. It is a melancholy reflection on that our modes of population have been more destructive to the Indian natives than the conduct of the conquerors of Mexico and Peru. The evidence of this is the utter extirpation of nearly all the Indians in most populous parts of the union. A future historian may mark the causes of this destruction of the human race in sable colours. Although the present government of the United States cannot with propriety be involved in the opprobrium, yet it seems necessary however, in order to render their attention upon this subject strongly characteristic of their justice, that some powerful attempts should be made to tranquilize the frontiers, particularly those south of the Ohio. The situation of the settlements on Cumberland loudly demand the interference and protection of government. It is true some unauthorized offensive operations have proceeded from thence against the lower Cherokee towns, and victims were sacrificed. Whether these victims were all warriors, or whether women and children were not involved in the destruction, seems to merit inquiry.

Upon the most mature reflection, the subscriber has been able to bestow upon this subject, arising from the experience of several years observations thereof, humbly conceives all attempts to preserve the peace with the Indian tribes will be found inadequate, short of an arrangement somewhat like the following, to wit,

1. That a line of military posts, at such distances as shall be directed, be established upon the frontiers, within the Indian boundary, and out of the ordinary jurisdiction of any state, provided consent can be obtained for the purpose from the Indian tribes; that these posts be garrisoned with regular troops under the direction of the President of the United States.

2dly. That if any murder or theft be committed upon any of the white inhabitants by an Indian, known to belong to any Indian nation or tribe, such nation or tribe shall be bound to deliver him or them up to the nearest military post, in order to be tried, and punished by a court martial, or in failure thereof, the United States will take satisfaction upon the nearest Indian town belonging to such nation or tribe.

3dly. "That all persons who shall be assembled, or embodied in arms, on any lands belonging to Indians, out of the ordinary jurisdiction of any state, or of the territory south of the Ohio for the purpose of waring against the Indians, or of committing depredations upon any Indian town, or persons, or property, shall hereby become liable & subject to the rules and articles of war, which are or shall be established for the government of the troops of the United States." This was a section of a bill which the Senate passed the last session intitled, "An act for the more effectual protection of the South Western frontiers," but it was disagreed to by the house.

If to this arrangement the expence should be objected, it is to be remembered that the President of the United States in pursuance of law, has authorized both the Governor of Georgia and the Governor of the South Western Territory to establish a defensive protection, which amounts to a large sum annually.

Posts therefore remaining garrisoned amounting to one thousand five hundred non commissioned and privates, for the whole South Western frontiers from the St. Mary's to the Ohio, would probably be adequate to this object.

If the posts belonging to the United States and now occupied by the British, North of the Ohio be soon delivered up they with a post at the Miami Villages, and posts of communication down the Wabash, on the South and the Miami River to Lake Erie on the North, together with a post at Presque Isle, would be a pretty adequate protection to the frontier North of the Ohio and a curb to any Indian tribes, discontented without a just cause, which it is presumed will never be afforded by the Government of the United States.

If to these vigorous measures should be combined the arrangement of trade recommended to congress and the establishment of agents to reside in the principal Indian towns with adequate compensations, it would seem that the Government would then have made the fairest experiments of a system of justice and humanity, which it is presumed could not possibly fail of being blessed with its proper effect, an honorable tranquility of the frontiers.

All which is respectfully submitted to the President of the United States.

H. KNOX, *Secry of War*

Department of War,
Dec. 29th, 1794.

UNITED STATES.

Nov. 21st, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

IN the negociation between the United States and his Catholick Majesty, I have received satisfactory proof of attention and ability, exerted in behalf of the United States to bring it to a happy and speedy issue. But it is probable that by complying with a intimitation, made to the Secretary of State, by the Commissioners of his Catholic Majesty, much further delay

concluding it may be prevented. Notwithstanding, therefore, I retain full confidence in our Minister Resident at Madrick who is charged with powers, as Commissioner Plenipotentiary, I nominate, THOMAS PINCKNEY, to be Envoy Extraordinary of the United States, to his Catholic Majesty, for the purpose of negociating of and concerning the navigation of the river Mississippi, and such other matters relative to the confines of the territories and the intercourse to be had thereon, as the mutual interest and general harmony of neighbouring and friendly nations require, should be precisely adjusted and regulated; and of and concerning the general commerce between the said United States, and the Kingdom and Dominions of his Catholic Majesty.

It is believed that by this temporary absence from London, in the discharge of these new functions, no injury will arise to the United States.

Extract from the Journal,
Attest,
SAMUEL A. OATIS, Sec'ry.

Foreign Intelligence.

AMSTERDAM, Oct 14.

THIS morning a very considerable number of people assembled before Stad-huis or Town Hall, headed by three persons of this city, who were charged to present the request to the Vroedship or Council of the city, relative to certain measures to be pursued under the present circumstances. The three persons who undertook to present the request were Mr. Van Staphorst, a considerable merchant of this city, whose business is principally with America; Mr. De Visscier, late pensionary of the city, who was dismissed from his post on the entrance of the Prussians in 1787; the third a Mr. Goldberg, an Insurance Broker, & a man of property.

As it was known that it was intended that the request should be presented this day, all the guards were doubled, and the whole military force had orders to be in readiness if necessary. As soon as the people began to assemble in the square before Stad-huis, the burgomaster caused to be proclaimed with the usual ceremony, an ancient law of the republic, forbidding the presenting of requests or remonstrances in times of trouble or danger. This did not intimidate the above three deputies of the people, who entered the burgomasters chamber, followed by a considerable body of their party, who waited in the outer halls, while many thousands of burghers of all classes were assembled in the great square below, without occasioning the least tumult and without being molested by the troops forming the grand guard in the middle of the place.

When the three deputies entered the chamber where the burgomasters were sitting, and had made known the object of their mission, the magistrates asked them whether they were apprized of the proclamation of the law prohibiting such requests under circumstances similar to the present? Mr. Van Staphorst replied that they were ignorant that the law had just been proclaimed, but that they were obliged by their constituents to present the request, which he begged to lay on the table. The president of the burgomasters then took the request, and after having hastily run it over, observed that as it was addressed to the council it should be presented to them at their first meeting; but that with respect to the first article of the request, said the burgomaster, (the grand inundation) the measure, so far from being adopted, has not been discussed in the council; and with regard to the second, (the admission of foreign troops into Amsterdam) the council has taken no determination on that point. The deputies then withdrew, and when they were in the great outer hall they informed the people who were crowding about them to be acquainted with the issue of their deputation, that it was very satisfactory, and that they would be informed of the particulars after they had made their report to their club.

The three Deputies were then suffered to depart, and the people dispersed very peaceable, without having occasioned the least disturbance. Every thing was quiet in the city, and no difference whatever arose on this occasion between the people and the troops.

DUBLIN, October 23.

THE cause of the Allies now appears to be in the most deplorable situation. Beaten at every quarter, they fly before the victorious enemy, and seek for shelter under the cannon of fortress, or in the very heart of fortified towns. On the Rhine they suffered to a degree that caused the losses of former wars to look like trifles—Holland is now given over as lost, unless it can save itself by a negociation detrimental to these countries, and on the side of Spain and Italy, they do little more than make a shew of fighting, while the French have only to dance & plunder. Should this run of fortune continue on the side of the enemy, & there is too much reason to fear that it will, the change that will be inevitably brought about in every state of Europe is too obvious to require anticipation.

It is stated upon the authority of some London newspapers, that a disagreement has taken place between Mr. Pitt, and Lord Fitzwilliam, on the subject of the new arrangement of this kingdom. The first commissioner of the revenue, who is now in that city, has used such convincing arguments to shew that it would be productive of disagreeable consequences, that the minister has determined not to sacrifice the situation of certain official characters to the friends of the Duke of Portland. This was the *sine quanon* of Earl Fitzwilliam's acceptance of the Lord Lieutenancy—and if this account can be credited, which, for our part, we believe to be a fiction, the matter is at an end for the present.

October 25.

Letters have lately been received in Scotland, stating the death of Muir on his passage to Botanybay. Palmer and Margarot at the time were in good health.

It must appear somewhat extraordinary that Paine's Rights of Man are printing at Copenhagen, under the authority of government, although monarchical. There the council of state rightly suppose that nothing can give publicity to a work more than a condemnation of it by the ruling powers, and therefore they are the first to submit it to the people. Here the opinion seems to be that they may be corrupted by being enlightened, and every precaution is taken to keep them in the dark.

LONDON, October 19.

According to letters from Brussels, of the 4th inst. Clairfayt's army, before repassing the Rhine, lost as many men by desertion as by death. The old Hanoverian grenadiers were daily arriving at Brussels, as deserters, a circumstance, it is added, before without example.

The failure of commerce is severly felt in Germany; the fair at Lejusic was very thinly attended; from some places whence many merchants were expected, few or none are arrived.

The Empress of Russia has intimated to the Jesuits in her dominions, that henceforward they are to write only on subjects of Natural History & Mathematics.

October 28.

Yesterday M. Fagel, the Grand Pensionary of Holland, arrived in London, charged by the States General with the important commission of enforcing to the British government the necessity of an immediate peace with France; and to intimate to our Ministers, that if they will not concur in a negociation for a general peace, they shall treat exclusively for themselves. Such is reported, without reserve, to be the object of M. Fagel's mission.

By accounts received yesterday at LLOYD's Coffee-house, it appears that a squadron of French frigates in the North Seas, has lately taken ONE HUNDRED of OUR MERCHANT SHIPS.

RATISBON, October 16.

The elector palatine has made a proposition in the diet for concluding an honorable and speedy peace with the French republic.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, October 18.

"The talk of peace grows louder & louder; and, it is said, that two additional deputies from England, furnished with new instructions, are to arrive here.—The result of the last conference which was held at court, is said to have been, that the monarch will join his wishes with those of his subjects, and procure a peace at all events."

Pittsburgh, January 24.

Extract of a letter from Col. Presley Nevill, dated Philadelphia, January 9, 1795.

"The different houses of the Legislature have passed a resolve setting aside the election in the counties of Washington, Westmoreland, Fayette, and Allegheny, alledging that those counties were in a state of insurrection at the time of election; consequently these counties are not now represented in the State Legislature. Writs for a new election are now issuing, and I hope no future circumstance will occur to render a similar measure necessary, and reduce our country to so disagreeable a situation."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated January 9, 1795.

"Colonel Pickering's late treaty with the Indians of the Six Nations has been received and ratified. The Indians renounce all claims to lands within any part of the Pennsylvania territory, and are fully agreed that our settlements at Presqu'isle should go on. The lands reserved for their use, are so accurately described as to leave no room for dispute, and all complaints seem to have been settled to the satisfaction of both parties—Johnston, the British agent, accompanied the Indians and they requested that he might be present to take care of their interests. Col. Pickering told them that the Americans never sent agents to their treaties with the British; and that he was surprised at their impudence in obtruding a spy upon us, to sow sedition and prevent peace. He then informed them that the British King had never loved us since we refused submission to his tyranny, and in the late war had *thrown him upon his back*. That his officers had in 1793, exerted themselves to prevent peace between the Western Indians and the United States. That Captain Brandt said so to their faces & they could not deny it. That last winter when the Indians were collecting their prisoners for the purpose of bringing them to Gen. Wayne's Head-Quarters, and making peace; the British dissuaded them and said the Americans would deceive them and cut them off. That they had built a fort upon our lands at the rapids of the Miami, and attempted to remove our people from the *great Sodus*, but at this last place if they had come on, force would have been met and repelled with force, as our warriors were ordered to be in readiness. He then appealed to the Indians whether Lord Dorchester had not attempted to irritate them against us, whether not doing [illegible] had not taken the Western [illegible] time he was [illegible] success in [illegible] fear they [illegible] open their [illegible] tain of his [illegible] missioners to [illegible] dians were [illegible] of the Brit[illegible] at sea, and [illegible] tisfaction [illegible] which was [illegible] waged by [illegible] France, [illegible] in the last [illegible] cans manage [illegible] when they [illegible] have no [illegible] by a great [illegible] and how [illegible] the king [illegible] them [illegible] while this [illegible] that they [illegible] unless they [illegible] business [illegible] them and bring [illegible] United States [illegible] spirited [illegible] livered at an [illegible] which Mr. John[illegible] the time; Col[illegible] the council until [illegible] determination [illegible] came to his qu[illegible] hour and told him [illegible] the animosity which [illegible] between the Americans and the [illegible] that Johnston had gone [illegible] for his stomach was overcharged [illegible] Col. Pickering's speech, and that [illegible] would cheerfully proceed to [illegible] known their complaints with full confidence of justice being done to them. After this all the chiefs, except Corn planter, who seems to be much under British influence, went on [illegible] the least difficulty to [illegible] every thing doubtful or disputed, and finally they all signed the treaty and parted in good temper. It is believed that a face-to face denunciation of British interposition and British councils produced a very good effect upon the minds of the Indians.

The well known abilities of Col. Pickering, his military experience and indefatigable application to business, made the public anticipate his appointment as the successor of Gen. Lee as soon as it was known that gentleman would resign. It will certainly afford great satisfaction to the people of the western country to learn from his previous public conduct the [illegible] Secretary's temper of mind and probable future measures in British and Indian affairs."

That part of the DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY of PENNSYLVANIA established in the County of WASHINGTON, to their FELLOW CITIZENS throughout the UNITED STATES.

WE have been [illegible] been instrumental [illegible] and fomenting the [illegible] on that has recently [illegible] our country; were [illegible] charge to pass unnoticed [illegible] nocent we may be [illegible] strued into a tacit [illegible] guilt.

Our accusers [illegible] charge, have brought [illegible] ations without foundation [illegible] without proof—[illegible] without principle, and [illegible] mises unworthy of [illegible] truly to be lamented [illegible] representatives of a free [illegible] be jealous of every thing [illegible] their constituents, [illegible] gether to exercise [illegible] right. The right of [illegible] lishing and declaring [illegible] the medium of the press [illegible] is a right inseparable from [illegible] And if one man in a [illegible]

...has a right to point out the errors ... the government under which he ... by the same parity of reasoning ... in their aggregate capacity have, ... subject, nevertheless, to the controuling opinion of their countrymen. To ... then, fellow citizens, we make a ... representation of our conduct, and ... your candor and impartiality we ... appeal.

On the 24th of March last, this so... was organized, and not before ... have we known of a Democratic Republican, or any other ... society, established in any of ... of Pennsylvania, west of ... At the first sitting of ... adopted a certain re... admitted to it's from ... subject of opening ... the Missisippi; the ... entrance met with ... opposition, and was car... by a majority of two only; pre... certain tran... meetings had been held in this ... by committees, or ... perhaps to effect a re... certain laws of the United ... which, they declared in their ... oppressive; but, can ... that this society was ... directly or indirectly concerned ... meetings in any scheme of ... to government (if any such ... existed) when, at that time, we did ... exist. For in no instance, nor at ... time have we taken the subject ... any law into consideration; our doors never prevented the admission of strangers, and for the truth of the above assertion we appeal to every unprejudiced by-stander. At the second meeting of the society, on the 23d day of June last, certain resolutions were adopted and published, non-concurring with some executive acts; but we pursuade ourselves that nothing will be inferred from these, in support of the charges exhibited against us. Subsequent to this second meeting and previous to the third, which was on the 22d of September, the principal outrages took place, and it may not be amiss here to inform our fellow citizens, that a serious opposition to the excise law was abundantly manifested, (by insulting and holding in contempt the revenue officers) from the earliest promulgation thereof, which will fully appear by having recourse to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on that subject. These indubitable facts being premised, we confidently hope will be a sufficient refutation of every calumny, attempted against us, independant of all other considerations—and we assert that no subject such as that with which we are charged, was ever spoken of by any member in the society, but on the contrary, as far as the situation and disposition of the country would admit, we have expressed our disapprobation of the violent measures which have prevailed.

It has been asserted, on the floor of Congress, in order to prove that we have been instrumental in fomenting the late insurrection, that some of our members were leaders in it. we admit, that a few of them (not more than seven) in their individual capacity, were too deeply involved; but, suppose there had been twenty, is that any reason that the society should be stigmatized with being the fomenters of the rebellion; with the same reason and propriety it might be asserted, that if a member of a corporate body should commit murder, that the corporation should be punished: or if any of the members of Congress, in attempting to ride down Democratic societies, should *commit* themselves, would it be reasonable that the other members of the same body, should be held in contempt. We always have, and always shall consider ourselves amenable to the constitutional laws of that government from which we have the honor to derive the appellation: our institution we are resolved to continue; our government we are resolved to support; our public men and measures we are resolved to watch over; our sentiments to the world we are resolved to publish; and free communications of thoughts and opinions (one of our most invaluable rights) we are resolved to maintain: those resolutions we consider as the result of true democracy, and perfectly compatable with our constitution.

Fellow Citizens, we feel ourselves constrained to lament among the representatives of the American people an instrumentality calculated to render useless and inefficacious almost every patriotic association for the dissemination of republican sentiments—had success crowned their late efforts, might not even the illustrious *self created* society of Cincinnatus might have trembled for its fate.

Here, then, fellow citizens, we rest our cause, and we trust, from a review of our conduct, we have proved our innocence to your satisfaction; and to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe we appeal for the rectitude of our intentions.

By order of the Society,
A. BAIRD, Vice President.
W. M'CLUNEY, Sec'y.
January 13, 1795.

Mr. Scull,

I am just informed that a report prevails in some part of the town, that Col. PRESLEY NEVILL, declines serving any longer in the state legislature. I am authorised to say there is no foundation for such a report, having now his letter in my possession wherein he requests me to let the citizens of Allegheny county know he will cheerfully serve them should they think proper to elect him.

JOHN NEVILL.
Pittsburgh, January 23, 1795.

Mr. Scull,

As a senator for Allegheny county to be chosen with one for Washington, I mention JOHN LUCAS. A great part of the town of Pittsburgh will support him, and as far as he is known stands well with the country.

Mr. Scull,

The respectable manner in which I was supported at the last election induces me to offer myself at the ensuing; more especially as I am of opinion it was owing to my own neglect in not having tickets ready that I was unsuccessful. It may be thought hard, that as those before chosen are already down, any one should come forward to take their place. But as they themselves have voted the election void, it relieves the delicacy of the case, and leaves the way open for any one to whom the public may chuse to give their suffrages. I shall therefore take the liberty of soliciting the public favor, expressing at the same time my thanks to those who supported me on the former occasion. I felt with great sensibility that a change of circumstances had not extinguished the good opinion of the public, or the attachment of individual persons, who in the most distinguished manner came forward in my behalf.

It has not been usual for a candidate to offer himself in a Gazette, but not finding it practicable to make my pretensions known by waiting upon individuals, it becomes necessary to take this mode. And if a man is willing to serve in a public capacity, it all amounts to the same thing, how he makes his wishes known, by canvassing privately or addressing the people by a public vehicle of information.

ALEXANDER FOWLER.
January 22, 1795.

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§§§ *A special meeting of the Trustees of the Pittsburgh Academy will be held at five o'clock this Evening, at Mr. Morrow's tavern, sign of the Green Tree.*

JAMES BRISON, Sec'y.
January 24, 1795.

TO BE LET,

For such a term of years as may be agreed on, and possession given the first of April next, that well known TAVERN, the sign of the

B E A R,

IN PITTSBURGH.

FOR the information of those who are unacquainted with its situation, it may not be amiss to inform them that perhaps it is not inferior, if not superior, to any stand in the western country. The house is 46 by 32 feet with a large hall and four rooms on the first floor, the upper story is divided into convenient rooms, one of which is 32 feet by 17, a good garret, and an excellent cellar under the whole house, divided by a partition in the middle, a good kitchen, with a room above for servants to lodge; a large piazza well floored in which is an excellent draw-well, that in the dryest season produces a sufficiency of water. The stables is in compleat order, 50 by 25 feet, well finished with stalls, the loft will contain upwards of 15 tons hay, there is also a large yard well paved, with a horse shed therein 35 feet long, and a garden adjoining, in good order; there is also seven lots of ground convenient, four of them is in red clover, all very rich and under good fence, which will be also let if required.

As the above stand would not suit any person but a man of credit and property, none other need apply. A considerable quantity of funiture will be for sale. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN M'MASTERS.
Pittsburgh, January 23 1795.

John & Samuel Colhoun,

HAVE *just received a fresh assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which are now opening at their Store in Market street, near the Old Market, and will be sold on the lowest terms for cash, oats, whiskey, beeswax, and tallow.*

Those indebted to the said firm are requested to settle and pay their accounts, notes, &c. before the first of February—otherwise they may expect no further indulgence.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21, 1795.

LOST at the house of Mr. James Cavett, about 29th of Decr. last, a GERMAN FLUTE. It had five joints and six silver keys, the inside of the top joint was metal and had a small ivory screw on the top—makers name, Patton, London, and one of the joints marked *patent*—A case of RAZORS, makers name, Clark—and a green striped silk Handkerchief. Whoever brings the above articles to the said James Cavett, or the Printer hereof shall receive three dollars, and no questions asked. It is requested, if the above articles be offered for sale, they may be stopped, and notice sent to either of the above places.

Pittsburgh, January 22, 1794.

A young man, who has been bred to the store keeping business, would accept of Employment in this Town. A line directed to B. D. at the Printer's will be punctually attended to.

Pittsburgh Jan. 23, 1795.

Joseph Patterson, & Co.

HAVE *just received a large assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which they will sell on moderate terms for cash or country produce.*

He also wishes to inform the public that he has a Nail Manufactory, where they may be supplied with Nails of all sizes. A few good Nailors will meet with encouragement by applying to the subscriber.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1794.

NEW ELECTION.

THE Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania having declared the late Election in the counties of Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, and Allegheny, void, by reason of an insurrection then existing, I am authorised, by virtue of writs under the hands and seals of the Speaker of the Senate, and of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to cause a new election to be held. I therefore give Notice to the Electors of Allegheny county to assemble at their respective places of holding election on TUESDAY THE THIRD DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, and elect Two persons to serve in the Senate of the state (this county and Washington being a district for that purpose) and also Two persons as Representatives in Assembly for Allegheny county. The said Election is to be conducted in the same manner as the annual general Election.

Dated at Pittsburgh, the 20th day of January, 1795.

SAMUEL EWALT, Sheriff of Allegheny County.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a warrant under the hand and seal of the Hon. William Bingham, Esq. Speaker of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, directed to the sheriff of Washington county, and to the sheriff of the county of Allegheny, which said two counties are a District for electing Two Senators, &c. whereby I, the sheriff of Washington county am as well as the sheriff of Allegheny county aforesaid, required to be cause to be held an election for electing two Senators to represent the said counties of Washington and Allegheny in the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania aforesaid, the late election having been declared void on account of their existing an insurrection in the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington and Allegheny, in Pennsylvania aforesaid; And whereas, a warrant under the hand and seal of the Hon. George Latimer, Esquire, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the same Commonwealth, directed to me the said sheriff, or the coroner of Washington county aforesaid, I, the said sheriff, &c. am required and commanded to issue my Proclamation throughout my bailiwick for holding an election for Four Representatives to represent the county of Washington in the General Assembly having declared the late general election for representatives void for the same reasons as in the house of Senate above mentioned; I do, therefore, in obedience to the said writs, issue this my proclamation, warning and calling on all citizens qualified to vote for Two Senators to represent the counties of Washington and Allegheny in the Senate of Pennsylvania aforesaid, agreeably to an act of assembly passed on the 22d day of April 1794, and afterwards to proceed and compleat the said election for Senators conformably to the said Act, and at the same time and places and to elect Four Representatives to represent the County of Washington, in the Commonwealth aforesaid, to meet on TUESDAY THE THIRD DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, at their proper places in the respective Election Districts, and then and there elect agreeably to the Laws and Constitution of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for Representatives to represent the said County of Washington, in the General Assembly aforesaid.

GIVEN under my hand and sale at Washington, the 20th day of January, 1795.

ANTHONY HORTSMAN.
for John Hamilton, Esq. High Sheriff of Washington County.

NOTICE.

e partnership of William d Thomas Speers will, by utual consent, be dissolved the first of March next. hose indebted to them are quested to make payment the store, before the first February next, and those ho have any demands against em are desired to apply to illiam Speers to have their counts adjusted for payent. They give this early otice that none may take it d if after that date all unttled accounts are left with e proper officer for recove-

William & Thomas Speers.
monisburgh, Jan. 1, 1795.

ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the first instant, from the subscriber, living in Ohio [illegible] Helen, a Negro Man named [illegible] about 23 years of age, [illegible]es high, stout and strong [illegible] very black, has a remark[illegible] the middle of his breast, [illegible] burn, has also a scar on [illegible] bones on the inside, occa[illegible] by the cut of an axe; had on and [illegible] a good fur hat, high crown[illegible] regimental coat, blue and red, [illegible] trowsers, but I expect [illegible] that I cannot describe [illegible] read and write some, and per[illegible] may attempt to forge a pass. [illegible] takes takes up and secures said [illegible] so that the subscriber may get him [illegible] shall receive the above reward.

ROBERT WOODS.

January 6, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

For Cash only.

A likely Negro Man, 19 years old, understands the farming business, and drives a team well—also, a Negro woman, aged 25 years, with a female child two years old. The two Negroes understand their business as well as any of their colour in the county. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Ohio county, near West Liberty.

DAVID CHAMBERS.

December 7, 1795.

A very large assortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Just received and now opened for Sale by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 26, 1794.

THE subscriber, next door to Wilsons Ferry, has received a neat assortment of GOODS calculated for the season, which he will sell on reasonable terms for Cash, or Country Produce. He has also for sale the best assortment of INDIAN GOODS which has appeared at this place for many years, which he will dispose of cheap for Cash or good Peltry.

JAMES G. HERON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1794.

WILLIAM WILSON,

Has just received a fresh assortment of

DRY-GOODS & GROCERIES,

which are now opening at his store in Water street, and he will sell them on the lowest terms for cash, country produce, deer skins, &c. all kinds of furs.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 25, 1794.

JEREMIAH BARKER,

HAS just received, and is now opening for sale, a large and general assortment of *MERCHANDIZE* —which he is obliged to sell low in order to raise money to pay carriages.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 7, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of CLARKE and COOKE, of Washington, having dissolved by mutual consent on the eighth day of October last, this is therefore to inform those having unsettled accounts with said firm to produce them for settlement, and those in arrears are desired to pay off their respective balances to Samuel Clarke, at his store formerly occupied by Clarke and Cooke, who is authorised to settle the partnership accounts and who presumes greater indulgence cannot be expected by any honest man than they have already experienced.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

N. B. Samuel Clarke continues his store as usual, and in addition intends keeping constantly on hand a regular and well assorted supply of CASTINGS.

Washington, Dec. 25, 1794.

To Mr. Benj. Neeley,

SIR.

YOU will please to appear in Philadelphia on the first Monday in march next, to support your title & claim to a Tract of Land you have entered a cavet against my obtaining a Patent for; the Land lying on the waters of Yough, and joining James Paul, Samuel Work, and Samuel Strain, in Fayette county.

JAMES BOYCE.

December 30, 1794.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby requested to make payment on or before the first day of January next, and those indebted to the estate of John Dodd, deceased, are desired to make payment immediately, as no longer indulgence, in either case, will be given.

WM. MEETKERKE.

Washington, Dec. 12, 1794.

Taken up adrift in the Ohio river, on Sunday last, the 21st instant, two CANOES, one of them is a sycamore, with a chain, the other pine, with a hickory wyth tied round one end. The owner or owners may have them again by proving property and paying charges.

CHARLES CONRAD,
living on the bank of the Ohio near Pittsburgh.

December 24, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, near Braddock's field, in November last, two Horses, one a black, with a star in his forehead, shod all round; the other a sorrell, with a blaze in his face, two saddle marks, one on each side his back. The owner or owners by proving property and paying charges may have them again.

PETER ROHLETTER.

Dec. 25, 1794.

Whereas I purchased a Still from a certain Samuel Robinson, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, and gave a note of ten pounds payable before the first of April, 1795; and whereas there is a demand made by the United States of twenty four dollars and eighty four cents, for not being entered in June last, agreeable to law, while in the possession of said Robinson. I hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note as I am determined not to pay it until said sum is discharged to the U. States, or discounted from said note.

THOMAS FOREMAN.

Dec. 29, 1794.

HARVEY HETH,

HAS just received and now opening on the Monongahela, near camp, a large and general assortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,* and *QUEENSWARE*, which will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.

January 7, 1795.

TO BE SOLD AT

JOHN MARIE's

Dwelling House, the following Articles, which he will sell reasonable.

BEST Coniac Brandy,
Best Jamaica spirits and shrub,
Madeira wine,
Loaf and brown sugar,
Coffee and Chocolate.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 7, 1795.

Whereas a certain Hugh Dougherty has by fraud, obtained two notes of hand from Samuel Perry, both of them for forty five shillings each. I therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes as they will not be paid unless compelled by law, he being yet a minor, and under my care.

ELIZABETH PERRY.

January 3, 1795.

Whereas Robert M'Cordey, sold me a Still for forty five pounds, which was confiscated by the laws of the United States, and to confirm the bargain I gave him three notes for eighteen pounds six shillings and eight pence, each, to be paid in December 1794, 1795, and 1796, this is to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, as I am resolved not to pay them until compelled by law.

JAMES M'CORDEY.

Westmoreland county, Dec. 3, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, a servant Boy named JACOB HARRIS, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, round face, dark short hair, a thick set fellow, had on when he went away a sailor's jacket of thick twilled light coloured cloth, under jacket of the same, buckskin breeches, blue stockings, new shoes and large plated buckles, a square crowned hat, and a red silk handkerchief about his neck. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any jail so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward paid by

WILLIAM REED, Mason.

Dec. 4, 1794.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, some time in November last, a small black Horse, about 12 years old, shod before, a star in his forehead, one glass eye, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS B. PATTERSON.

Dec. 12, 1794.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber living in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, about the 11th of November last, a sorrel Horse, 8 years old, about 15 hands high, shod all round, a blaze in his face, trots and paces, many saddle marks, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ANDREW HOWELL.

Dec. 29, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, some time in July last, two yearling Calves: one of them a speckled Bull, no mark or brand perceivable; the other a red Steer, with some white, a crop off the right ear, and two slits in the end, and a hole in the near ear. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have them again.

NATHANIEL PLUMER.

December 11, 1794.

JOH[illegible]

Has just rec[illegible] ing at his [illegible] general [illegible]

MERC[illegible] which he [illegible] rea[illegible] Pittsburgh

ISAA[illegible]

Has just o[illegible]

MERC[illegible] which he [illegible] rea[illegible] Pittsburgh

ANN[illegible]

Abner &[illegible]

HAVE j[illegible] rd [illegible] GROCERI[illegible] HARDWA[illegible] by Mr. J[illegible] they are det[illegible] reduced price[illegible] duce.

Pittsburgh, Dec[illegible]

The partner[illegible] GRAY & Co. [illegible] ing this day dissolve[illegible] sent, all persons [illegible] against said compa[illegible] present their account[illegible] Gray for payment, and all those [illegible] debted to said firm, are requested [illegible] make immediate payment to him.

The present stock on hand will be disposed of at the usual price, by applying to said Gray.

WILLIAM GRAY,
GEORGE ROBINSON,
WILLIAM EARL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 3, 1794.

Public Notice.

THE partnership of Earl and Bingham being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to said partnership are requested to make payment to Adamson Tannehill, Esquire, who is hereby fully authorized to settle said accounts and give discharges for the same. The stock of goods on hand, will be sold at the store of Earl on the 23d day of December, at public vendue. The terms will be made known, and attendance given by W. Earl and A. Tannehill.

WILLIAM EARL,
JOHN BINGHAM.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1795.

Four Dollars

STRAYED from [illegible] the creek some time in the summer, a brindle [illegible] two years old last spring, light footed and [illegible] forehead, neither [illegible] Whoever brings the same to the subscriber, or gives him information that he may get it, shall receive the above reward and [illegible]

JOHN [illegible]

December 4, 1794.

Notice is [illegible]

to all those indebted [illegible] come and pay off their [illegible] the first day of [illegible] longer indulgence [illegible]

Dec. 18, 1794.

Apprentices

for sale at the [illegible]